

The Maine Liquor Law in Congress.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1855.

One of the bills given notice of by Mr. Mayall of Maine, is entitled "A bill for the better protection of life and property in the District of Columbia, by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage therein." It commences with a preamble setting forth the dangers to life and property, and the insecurity of the public in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors being employed as a beverage, and then proceeds, with similar provisions to those of the Maine Liquor law, with a few important additions in character with the title of the bill.

In the first section it defines minutely the kinds of liquor embraced within the meaning of the bill; and in the second, in providing for the payment of an agent, it limits his remuneration to such salary as may be fixed upon by the Mayor and Aldermen, and prohibits him deriving any profit from the sale of liquor, so that it will not be to his interest to promote its sale or to offer any inducements to purchasers. In succeeding sections, the bond or surety for the proper performance of the duties of agent is fixed at \$1,000. The instructions to the agent are prescribed by the bill, requiring the agent to keep a book in which the purpose for which the liquor is purchased is specified, and the book signed by the applicant; the book to be open to the inspection of all legal voters in the town or city where located.

The penalty for the first offence in violating the act by selling liquor is a fine of \$20 and costs, and imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days. For the third and every subsequent offence a fine of \$50, costs, and not less than three nor more than six months imprisonment; and in default of paying any of the fines, the convict to be detained in labor for the District until the amount is paid, according to the usual price of such labor in the District.

Obtaining liquor of the agent under false pretences subjects the convict to a fine of \$10, costs, and not less than ten nor more than thirty days imprisonment, and held liable to action for any damages sustained by husband, wife, or children, or other relatives of the person or persons who may have become intoxicated by the illegal use of liquor so obtained.

The clause detaining the drunkard until by his disclosures the person who supplied him with liquor is convicted, is similar to that in the Connecticut Liquor law, except that in the law connected is liable not only for the fines and costs of his own violation of the act, but also for the cost of arresting and detaining the drunkard; and also liable to action for damages sustained by the relatives of such drunkard in being deprived of his assistance, or for any other damage he may have committed while under the influence of the liquor thus illegally supplied him. If more than two days are required to bring the offender to justice, the Justice of the Peace is left to his discretion as to whether he receives bail for the appearance of the drunkard to give evidence.

The most novel and striking feature of this bill is in the eighth clause, which reads as follows:

"If, on the death of any person, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of a Jury at a Coroner's Inquest, that deceased died from the effects of intemperance, and that the liquor producing such intemperance was obtained of a person or persons in violation of this law, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of murder in the third degree, and it shall be the duty of the Coroner to report the same to any Justice, whose duty it will be to issue a warrant and cause the arrest of the person or persons so charged, who, on conviction, shall suffer, in addition to the penalties herein provided for violation of this law, the penalty provided for by law of the said district for murder in the third degree. He or his estate shall also be liable for all expenses and damages incurred in consequence of such death, either by the relatives and friends of the deceased, or by the authorities in the city or town in which deceased shall have died."

The ninth clause is also an entirely new feature in Liquor law legislation:

"If any injury or death shall be caused by fire or any accident occasioned by intemperance—and it shall be shown, to the satisfaction of a Jury, that such intemperance was caused by a violation of this act, the party or parties guilty of such violation shall, on conviction, be liable for all expenses and damages either to person or property, whether such accident shall occur within the said district or on the land or water in any part of the United States, or on the high seas on vessels sailing from or to the United States."

The tenth section renders violators of the law liable for any expense incurred by town or city authorities, in providing for the poor, rendered chargeable in consequence of such violation of the law in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The twelfth section provides that the damages occasioned by violations of the law shall be recoverable from such violators by any person, insurance, railroad or other company, on application to Municipal Courts, the amount in all cases over \$50 to be decided by jury.

In most other respects the bill resembles the Maine Liquor law, or all its leading features.

Mr. Mayall was once opposed to the Maine Liquor law when it was brought up in the Maine Senate; but since he has seen its results, he has become a zealous advocate of its principles, and, as President of the Maine Liquor Law Statistical Society in this City, has aided greatly in collecting valuable facts showing the benefits of the law wherever enforced.

He also has given notice of introducing a bill for prohibiting the importation of all intoxicating liquors into the United States—a subject much talked of in the Maine Liquor law States, and a measure which will, by and by, be demanded by all the States of the Union where the Maine Liquor law is enacted.

H. S. C.

Pass Him Round!

Byron H. Ross, of Farmington, Trumbull county, has succeeded in raising us some \$5 for advertising. He is the man of "Hair Dye" and "Hair Curling" notoriety. He sent several of his receipts to this place on the strength of his advertisement, and now repudiates his printer's bills. Pass the money round!—Wayne Co. Democrat.

The second having left his name in this locality, it gives us pleasure to give him a kick. We expect soon to hear of his breaking into the Ohio Penitentiary.

(O. Patriot.)

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Thursday Morning, Feb. 22, 1855.

"Obey or Resign."

Some years ago a darling doctrine of the patent Democracy was that a representative should obey his constituency or resign his seat. Gen. Cass, too, embraced this doctrine most fondly, and went so far as to declare, when called upon to vote for the Willard Post in the Michigan legislature that when the time came for the vote he would resign. Years have passed, by ing many changes—changes rife with great interests to the Democracy—and these changes have somewhat changed the voice of the great patent Democratic party of these United States. Even the "unimpaired" Cass now repudiates the "obey or resign" doctrine, and declares that he will neither obey the voice of his masters nor resign his seat. Now what are we poor outsiders to think of this direct repudiation of a great principle? Time was when the opponents of the Democracy were characterized as political heretics; to be branded at the stake, because they ridiculed this principle. Why this change—whereas this great revolution of the political wheel? Is it not because it is the change preceding dissolution? Verily, it looks very strongly that way.

But we crave pardon of our neighbor for the above remarks, as it just occurs to us that he got a "contemporary" to say that it was the custom of the Democracy to change their principles whenever it was necessary. We will no longer wonder, then, why so very demagogical a doctrine was dropped by the Democracy. It is because it has done its work—and it now lies in the last sad resting place of defunct Democratic humbugs, there to repose until the trumpet of some later day shall awake it for another campaign for patent Democracy.

A man named Hallbrook, is now under arrest in New York, charged with extortion, in procuring the election of advertisements, all over the country of a so-called American Anti-Slavery Society having any existence. He is understood to have taken in about 100 new papers.—State Journal.

This same gentleman (I) undertook to do us out of \$10 worth of advertising, but he was considerably mistaken, if not more. As for the Ohio portion of the 400 newspapers that have been "taken in" we have not a moiety of pity for them, and we only hope and trust that they will be served the same way every time they advertise a lottery. It is a great mystery to us why the law against lotteries is not enforced in this state against those who publish their advertisements.

We advertise for no Eastern men unless the money to pay for the same is forthcoming in advance, or is well secured by accepted orders on reliable men here.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

For some time, in fact ever since we have been connected with the press, we have been greatly troubled with long obituary notices, often so long and so numerous that our columns were greatly crowded, and other matter of importance and interest to a great number of our readers left out. We know it is gratifying to the friends of the departed to see a lengthy notice of their deceased relative in print, and we feel that they will be willing to remunerate us for publishing it. Not once in a hundred times are we interested in such notices; yet we would willingly publish them if it was not so heavy a tax upon our columns.

We have concluded, therefore, that we will not admit an obituary notice to our columns, longer than six lines, without pay; but we will insert longer ones for one-half the price of common advertisements—that is 25 cents a square. This we consider no more than a fair business transaction, and we intend living up to it.

Lieut. General Scott.

The Bill creating the office of Lieut. General for the purpose of conferring it upon Gen. Scott, has passed both houses of Congress and the greatest living General now enjoys a title never before conferred on any one but the immortal Washington. This is an honor which the old hero richly deserved, and which every one wished conferred upon him. His life, which from his very youth has been upon the tented field, has been from beginning to end an epic of glory. His victories following each other in quick succession have commanded the admiration of the whole civilized world, and raised him, by acclamation, to the highest pinnacle of military fame. The conferring of this title was but justice to his valorous deeds. Long may the scarred chieftain be spared to enjoy his well earned title.

Mr. Wharton of the Wheeling Gazette.

estimates that there are in that city, directly or indirectly dependent on manufactures about 14,000 persons, being about seven-tenths of the whole population of the city. If there had been any one thing wanting to convince us that manufacturing was the principal help toward building a city in this region, this item would have done it. Here we have in a city containing about 20,000 persons, 14,000 living by manufacturing alone. Think of this free traders, and learn wisdom from experience.

We are very sorry to hear of the death of Thos. M. Gally, Esq. of Wheeling. He died at Yickburg, Miss., on the 16th. Mr. Gally was a young man of decided talent, and his loss will not soon be repaired in the local circle of which he was so bright a member.

(O. Patriot.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Putnam's Monthly for March is before us.

Its contents are—The Mormons; The Cockade; Bessie; The Hawaiian Islands; White Lily; A Bag of Wind; Great Cities; Genius of Dickens; Wind and Sea; My three conversations with Mrs. Chester; Nature in Motion; In doors and out; Israel Potter, (concluded); Sensitive Spirit; Bearbrook Archery; Twice Married; Living in the Country; Note on Proper Names; Editorial, &c., &c. It also contains a likeness of Rev. Dr. Vinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., author of Japan. Terms \$3 a year.

The Westminster Review for January has been received. It is one of Scott & Co's reprints of English Reviews. Price \$3 a year.

La Cronica, a notice of which we published last week, is published daily at \$3 a year, and not semi-weekly, at \$8 a year, as we stated.

Exposure of Know Nothingism!

Manner of Initiation!—The Oath!

Mr. GLAUBER SAULTZ, of Milan, Ohio, has made an exposure of the awful mysteries of the blood thirsty Know Nothingism. The exposure was made on Saturday last at 1 P. M., and we received full particulars over the Cow trail Lightning Line. The Gazette will please copy.

"Whenever any person expresses in the presence of a Know Nothing a strong desire to become a member of the Order, he is privately informed that he must be at a certain corner at the hour of twelve, whistling 'Yankee Doodle out of one corner of his mouth and Hail Columbia out of the other; that he must have a copy of the Constitution of the United States in one of his boots, (or shoes, as the case may be), and the Declaration of Independence in the other boot, (or shoe, as the case may be), that when a person passes him, in a slouched hat, whistling the 'Star Spangled Banner,' he (the candidate) must follow. He will be led up a dark stairway, into a dark room. He will then be sworn by some person whom the darkness conceals, never to reveal anything that he may hear or see during the meeting. After taking this oath, a light suddenly illuminates the room, and five men in masks approach the candidate, holding in their hands the American flag, made out of twelve hundred yards of American silk, which they roll about the candidate, completely encasing him, after the fashion of an Egyptian mummy. The five then shoulder the candidate and carry him into the Lodge. Though he cannot see, he can hear, and the Great Grand Master—the highest officer—administers a terrible oath, swearing the candidate never to reveal any of the passwords, signs, tokens, grips, principles, designs or private work of the Order, on penalty of being sent to the Penitentiary or the Ohio Legislature. If the candidate is not too aggravated the violation would only be visited upon the violator by sending him to the Penitentiary, but the extreme penalty for violation is the Legislature."

After taking this oath the candidate is rolled around the room, this being the speediest way of unwinding the flag. He sees the members standing around him all in masks. The five principles are then read to him, and after he has sworn to observe them, he is compelled to run a splinter—previously taken from a liberty pole—into the index finger of his left hand, and with the splinter and his own blood, he signs the Constitution and By Laws of the Order. Physicians on being admitted into the Order are compelled to take an additional oath, to the effect that they will mistake strychnine for calomel in administering medicine to Dutch and Irish Catholics. Lawyers have to swear that they will abandon the habit of lying and deception in dealing with native born American clients. Many lawyers have left the Order!

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

In accordance with previous notice, the Physicians of Mount Vernon convened on the 7th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of their dear old brother Dr. W. H. RAMSEY.

On motion of Dr. D. P. Shannon, Dr. J. N. Burr was called to the chair, & on motion of Dr. W. F. McClelland Dr. V. Smith was chosen Secretary.

A Committee consisting of Drs. D. P. Shannon, W. F. McClelland and M. Thompson, having been appointed for the purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, our much esteemed friend, and brother Dr. W. H. RAMSEY, has been removed from the scenes of earth; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, we at the same time lament that it has deprived us of a brother whose skill and medical acumen we highly prize, and a friend in whom we all confided.

Resolved, That the death of Dr. Ramsey has made a chasm in our ranks that will be hard to fill.

Resolved, That the community has sustained a loss, which is deeply felt, and will be long deplored.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the grief-stricken members of our brother's family, and cordially tender to them our warmest sympathies in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we are truly grateful to the friends in Thibodeaux, La., for their many acts of kindness to our brother during his sojourn and sickness in their midst.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral as a body and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That copies of the above proceedings be sent to Dr. Ramsey's family; and to the papers of this city and St. Clairsville, the place of his former residence, for publication.

J. N. BURR, Pres't.

V. SMITH, Sec'y.

By referring to our congressional column it will be seen that President Pierce has again exercised the veto power. He vetoed the French spoliation bill on the 17th inst.

A protracted meeting at the M. E. Church, has just closed here, at which forty persons united with the church. The Methodist fields of labor appear to be abundantly blessed this year, as we have accounts of revivals at nearly all the churches within this Conference.—Bellair Times.

Winter is passing away.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.

The steamer Asia arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 2nd instant. Political news highly important.

As predicted the resignation of Lord John Russell has been followed by that of the entire Ministry. Up to the latest advice no new Cabinet had been constructed.

Lord Derby had been invited to form a new Ministry, but had been unsuccessful. Lord Palmerston, Lord Lansdown and Lord Clarendon are all spoken of for the new Ministry, and the anxiety on the subject is very great.

No fighting of importance had taken place in the Crimea. Supplies for the English and French troops were arriving at the Crimea, and the condition of the troops was improving.

Prussia has gained a triumph over Austria. The former made a proposition to prevent the mobilization of the German army, which has been carried against Austria.

England agreed to loan Sardinia £1,000,000.

The Prussian army is placed on a war footing. Prussia refused to permit the French army to march through her territory.

The French force to guard the Austrian frontiers is 80,000. The Greek difficulties have been arranged. Soule is reported to be lying seriously ill. The amount of bullion in the bank of England has increased to £183,500.

The London Money Market.—American stock market firm; U. S. stock advanced. No change in consols, except at 91½. Manchester.—Business limited; prices unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

Accounts from the Crimea state that there is no fighting of any moment. Diplomatic movements are still going on. Prussia checks Austria in the session of the German diet on the proposition of Austria for general mobilization of the federal army and that of Prussia to place contingents only in war footing, was carried against Austria. A previous check prevents Austria from having command of the federal army. The Austrian defeat caused a dullness in funds.

Prussia is preparing for action. The Prussian government has decreed the immediate mobilization of her army, and the 4th and 6th corps are ordered to occupy Saxony and Silesia.

A Prussian dispatch addressed to the cabinets of London and Paris states that the result of the last Conference at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia.

Prussia regards the admission of the Prussian representative to the Vienna conference, as indispensable to her accession to the treaty.

Denmark has appointed a military commission to place the Danish forts in a state of defence.

Sardinia.—The treaty between England, France, and Sardinia has been published. Sardinia is to send 15,000 men to the Crimea, under command of Sardinia General.

England engages to lend Sardinia one million pounds sterling and two, if wanted, at three per cent, and France and England guarantee to protect Sardinia.

During the present war a portion of the French army has been detached in aid of Austria and will march through Lombardy to prove to the Italians the reality of the Austrian alliance with France.

The Turkish ambassador at Vienna, has received the plenipotentiary power to attend the Conference.

Sebastopol, Jan. 19.—It is understood in camp that considerable deviation will be made from the original plan of attack with a view of taking points of defence in the flank, and a reserve of two divisions of the French army are immediately to take up a new position, the object of which is partly to stop the supplies from reaching Sebastopol by a new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

A dispatch from Canrobert says that the English have ceded to us a portion of their lines including Melkoff tower, on which a serious attack will most probably be made.

Last night was the coldest night yet experienced. During the night a body of 2500 Russians attacked a portion of the French lines, and a sharp conflict ensued. Forty Russians were killed with the bayonet.

The French force now numbers eight divisions of 68,000 men and the ninth division are on their way to the Crimea.

There was an apparent quaking at midnight and all the chapel bells commenced ringing at 1 o'clock. The Russians within the lines commenced cheering, the French taking this as an insult, opened a fire upon the town. The Russians immediately replied along the whole line of defence by the fiercest cannonade that has yet been experienced.

Under cover of the firing a strong party of Russians made sorties on the front and flank of the British. The Russians succeeded in making captures. Simultaneously with the attack on the British a strong sortie was made on the French. The Russians penetrating within the parapet and taking three mortars. The French rallied and drove the enemy inside the lines.

January 12.—There has been a continued fall of snow for some time, it is now three and a half feet deep.

Preparations for the renewal of the bombardment are progressing rapidly on the part of the British.

Polish deserters from the Russians give important information respecting the range of their batteries.

It is reported that Gen. Liprandi has received strong bodies of reinforcements.

On the 16th of January the Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned.

Another heavy fall of snow took place to-day.

The 30th Regiment of British Infantry had disembarked.

The steamer Simba had arrived with 400 horses.

A dispatch in La. Express announces that the fire had almost been extinguished, both sides seeking shelter from the storm.

There is no progress to report in the siege. The British 35th and 14th Regiments have disembarked.

The French have undertaken to hold the wheel of the British works.

Omer Pasha has sent in his resignation, because Janissary Pasha has been appointed to command the army at Roumelia.

Large bodies of Russians are again concentrating in Veni, and Sadik Pasha concentrated with all his available troops to that point.

The Russians made a reconnaissance on the 10th and 11th between the Salina mouths of the Danube, and several skirmishes took place on both days.

The St. Petersburg Journal gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoissing force. A letter however, says it was really an advance of the whole Russian army, which was stopped by orders from the Russian ambassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment in negotiations.

The new Russian works are completed, and the fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kerach and Surjak Kale are being strengthened.

Accounts to the 22d from Constantinople state a change in the Turkish Ministry.

Schuyler's existence and continuance in command is proved by the recent foray at Tiflis, so that the report of his death is untrue.

Kenos Kerdestine continues to revolt. The Czar's two sons passed through Moscow on the 16th.

Bucharest 31st.—Omer Pasha's difficulty with the Ministry has been settled.

The French Admiral, Febier Desloignes, who commanded the French vessels at Potroskowsky has been replaced by M. Fevrichon, Ex Governor of French Guinea.

France is forming a second foreign legion.

SPAIN.

Some new arrests have been made on suspicion of being engaged in the Carlist conspiracy.

Reports say Carlist has raised extensive funds in Holland.

A Madrid letter of the 25th says Mr. Soule is seriously sick.

The police have been searching Shea's Banking House, expecting to find conspirators concealed.

ITALY.

Numerous arrests have been made at Florence, on the pretence of a revolutionary conspiracy having been discovered. Arrests have also been made at Leghorn because of the sales of Mazzini bonds.

The Dutch envoy sent to Japan, has returned with the assurance that the treaty with Holland will continue on.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Wade presented the credentials of Mr. Seward, Senator from New York, for six years from the 4th of March next, read and placed on the file of the Senate.

Mr. Morton presented the credentials of David L. Yulee Senator from Florida, for the same time, despatch of same as the above.

Mr. Wade upon unanimous consent introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbors of Cuneat, Ashtabula, Fairport, Cleveland, Huron, Sandusky City, and the Mouth of Black River; referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Jones of Iowa, a bill for the improvement of the harbor at Dubuque, referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Douglass' bill from the House establishing a line of submarine telegraph, merely grating the right of way, the amendments concurred in and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate bill for the better protection of life and health on board passenger ships, recommended to the committee on commerce.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, the bill was debated at considerable length, on various motions to amend, and finally postponed.

Mr. Hunt from the Post office committee, introduced a bill providing a system for registering money letters, agreeable to the recommendation of the Post master General.

A number of Territorial bills were considered and passed; and also a bill, to accommodate the U. S. Court and Post office at Baltimore.

Mr. Chase introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the collectors at Toledo and Cleveland. Various other bills were considered, when finally the Senate being without a quorum adjourned.

HOUSE.

This being the day set apart for the consideration of business pertaining to the navy. Mr. Bocock from the naval committee, reported a bill providing for more efficient discipline in the navy, and explained its provisions—passed.

Finally the bill creating Lieutenants for the navy was next taken up, and after a long debate as to its operation was passed.

The House then took up the bill appropriating one million of dollars for the construction of seven additional sloops-of-war, four of which are to be constructed at the Government yards, and three by private contract. The bill gave rise to a sharp discussion, and finally without a vote, the House adjourned.

of the resolution to fulfil the stipulations of the 9th article of the treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain.

After some debate the bill was laid on the table. Adjourned.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War respecting the Indian reservation at Ft. Laramie, North. Referred to committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Waller, moved that the Senate meet, during the remainder of the present session, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Bell, from com. on Naval Affairs, made a report accompanied by a bill paying \$250,000 to the captors of the British brig, Daunt and Caledonia during the war of 1812, and asked leave to introduce the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hunter the bill was laid over for the present.

The Texas Railroad bill then came up from the House, with amendments.

Mr. Rusk moved that the Senate disagree to them, and asked for a committee of reference. Agreed to.

Mr. Dawson presented a bill relating to the District of Columbia as a special bill assigned for 1 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Gwin said he would introduce, as soon as possible, a Pacific Railroad bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—This is private bill day.

Mr. Mason from committee on foreign relations, reported back the House bill, remodeling the diplomatic and consular system of the U. S.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee on the Mail Steamer appropriation bill—Olds' amendment pending.

Mr. Kerr advocated the amendment in a speech of some length, urging its necessity and eulogizing the life as a credit to the country.

Mr. Breckenridge opposed it, and refused to perform the service for \$10,000 per trip where the Collins line is now paid \$30,000 and upwards. The debate was further continued at some length by Mr. Lyon, Yates, Washburn of Maine, and Cutting, in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Smith of Va., and others, in opposition, and the amendment was agreed to. The committee then arose, and without further action on the bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

SENATE.

Mr. Shields presented an instruction from the Illinois Legislature, to oppose the extension